

65th YEAR

RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1915.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS

SOME TIME FOR ART
EVEN IN TRENCHESFamous Artists Keep Up Their
Work While Fighting Against
Germans.

ON EXHIBITION IN PARIS

Collection of Objects Made on
Firing Line Is Remarkable.

BY LA RACONTEUSE.

PARIS, October 30.—A very unique and exceedingly interesting exhibition has just been opened in the Tuilleries, and will remain open until the last day of November. It consists of thousands of objects, large and small, made in the trenches by French "poilus" during their hours of leisure and an invaluable collection of paintings by the greatest artists of France now actually serving with the colors.

Many of the articles shown are veritable little masterpieces which testify to the ingenuity, inventive genius and love of art of the French private. Some of the rings and brooches that he has made from various metals, mostly fuses of German shells, are wonderfully beautiful. Other objects, like many little statuettes, are irresistible caricatures of the Kaiser and Crown Prince. There are scores of miniature cannons, mostly exact copies of the popular seventy-livers, aeroplanes, ambulances and quite a number of busts and statues of "Tote Joffre," the idol of the French soldier and the savior of France.

PEN AND PENCIL SKETCHES

BY PROMISING ARTISTS

In adjoining rooms are pen and pencil sketches and quite a few water colors by many of the most promising artists describing all phases of French military life in war time, merry incidents from the trenches, battle scenes drawn from memory, touching incidents from the military hospitals and a splendid collection of military types portrayed by artists.

Adjoining these two exhibitions the government has arranged a magnificent exhibition of war paintings by elder painters from Meissonier to Edouard Detaille gathered from galleries in all parts of the country and never seen together before.

I have seen and talked to scores of the wounded who came back to Paris from the great battles in Champagne, where the German lines of steel were first pierced by the French, and I have been struck by two things—first, that every one of them, no matter how serious his wound, was in the best of spirits—gay, almost gay—and, second, that their accounts of the assault varied greatly. Each of them, of course, had seen only the particular little place where he fought himself, and while some advanced almost without meeting any resistance across trenches leveled with the ground by our artillery, others met Germans who fought like demons.

"Our regiment went into them like a hot knife into a lump of butter," a wounded sergeant told me, but another, a private in ordinary, life a well-known Paris lawyer, told me a different story. "It was on Sunday, September 25," he said, "Five thousand Germans were feeding, running like hares. When they reached the little forest of Z—they hoped to find cover there and rushed madly into it, hiding behind the tree trunks."

"The command was given to three regiments of infantry to surround the wood, and they executed the order in no time."

"The French general then sent a man to parley. He was greeted with loud cheers by the German soldiers, who already saw themselves as prisoners of war, humbly treated by the visitors. But the German officers absolutely refused to surrender."

"Then the French artillery began to shell the wood. It was a awful sight. The trees were mown down, more than once I saw fragments of human bodies flying through the air. The bombardment lasted all day and throughout the night. For nearly twenty-four hours a torrent of shells and shrapnel was poured into the wood. At noon on Monday it started to rain, and soon afterwards the order was given to cease firing."

"A German soldier bearing a flag of truce immediately appeared, and the Germans surrendered unconditionally, but of the 5,000 Germans who the night before had refused the French generals' generous offer there were only a few hundred miserable human wrecks left. The few officers were in fear of their men and asked us to protect them."

FOOD PRICES ADVANCE

For Some Articles Are Even Higher in
Denmark Than in Belligerent
Countries.

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK, October 30.—Prices on all kinds of food have advanced enormously in Denmark, and for some few articles they are even higher than in belligerent countries. The most necessary articles of food have advanced 100 per cent and others to 50 per cent.

One of the unusual features of the situation is the fact that Denmark, which has been known throughout the world as a pork-and-butter-producing country, has lately begun to import large quantities of pork from America. The chances for exports were so enervating last winter that the government found it necessary to fix maximum prices on pork, an act which made the farmers so indignant that they appear to have retaliated by refusing to rear swine, there being little profit in trade at the government's price. The result is that Denmark can now scarcely supply its own market, and is forced to buy American pork.

Steps are also being taken to import meat from the Argentina republic.

Americans Asked
to Aid in PolandGermany Wants Commission to
Undertake Relief Measures,
as Was Done in Belgium

WASHINGTON, October 30.—Germany has asked the American Commission for Relief in Belgium to undertake in Poland relief measures similar to those taken in Belgium.

Officials of the State Department have been informed that the commission has been told that between 20,000,000 and 30,000,000 people in that part of Poland occupied by German troops are destitute. To adequately care for them would mean, it was said, an expenditure of approximately \$50,000,000 a month. Substantial negotiations are said to be proceeding.

In addition to the financing of such relief measures, it was pointed out today that the commission would have considerable trouble in regard to transportation and distribution of supplies and clothing.

The State Department will not have to be consulted should the commission finally decide to undertake the work. Germany and Russia are reported willing that such work should be placed in the hands of Americans.

WAR ALTERS STUDENT LIFE

Reopening Shows Heavier Drafts Made
Upon College and University
Men in France.

PARIS, October 30.—The student life of France goes on uninterruptedly, though somewhat modified by war. The mobilization drew more upon professors than pupils last year. This year's reopening of the schools shows heavier drafts have been made upon the students of colleges and universities. In the primary schools and lycées, the attendance, though less than the average, exceeds that of last year; the increase is made up largely of refugees that did not attend school last year.

At the Louis-le-Grand Lyceum, the oldest in Paris, there are 800 students, as against 800 last year and 1,100 average. More than 150 of last year's pupils at this lyceum are in the army. Only 25 per cent of the usual number of students are registered at the Lycée Arts School, and other sections of the university have suffered equally; the medical school even more, most of the professors being in the sanitary service.

In the art schools the tendency to modernism has not been shaken, but it has been cleared of freaks and extravagances. The artist student is taught to take nature and improve upon it, to take ordinary mortals and make them into "artistic" figures. The subjects are serious. The material is largely marine, very little of battle fields or other war scenes, excepting in the work of students who have been or still are at the front.

In all schools, however, advanced, there is an increased interest in history, geography and political economy.

NOTED RUSSIAN DIES

Passing of Durnovo Reverts Prominent
Part He Played in Public Service
for Many Years.

PETROGRAD, October 30.—A marked figure in the ranks of Russian officialdom has disappeared in the death of P. N. Durnovo, minister of the interior in the cabinet of the late Count Witte. He had occupied leading, but still subordinate, places in that ministry for a generation, and after he and Count Witte resigned together he was a member of the imperial council. He attained the leadership of the Conservative wings of both the Council and the Duma, and held this influential place until a few weeks before his death.

A speech he delivered about the time the Progressive majorities of these bodies were formed caused the leadership to pass into more conciliatory hands, and contributed to the split of the Conservative forces and the strengthening of the Liberal.

Durnovo entered the public service as a naval officer in 1872. Ten years later he was transferred to the Ministry of Justice, having made special studies in law. In 1881 he went over to the Ministry of the Interior. Three years later he was entrusted with the important post of director of the Department of Police, which he held until 1893, a period of deepening reaction.

During the next seven years he was the highest court of Russia. From 1900 to 1905 he was Assistant Minister of the Interior. In the latter year Count Witte selected him as a fit instrument for suppressing revolutionary disorders and to bear the odium of repression. In Count Witte's cabinet he played a highly independent role. Disclosures in the police department led to a demand from Count Witte for Durnovo's dismissal. As a result, both left the office together. Durnovo was a man of strong will, much capacity for work, and firm faith in the old order of things.

VIOLATE U. S. NEUTRALITY

Dr. Thomas Addis and Ralph Blair, of
San Francisco, Fined \$10,000
Each in Federal Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 30.—Dr. Thomas Addis and Ralph K. Blair, both of San Francisco, convicted of violating the neutrality of the United States by conspiring to hire and retain men in this country for the British army, were fined \$10,000 each in the United States District Court today. No prison sentence was imposed.

Blair and Addis were found guilty on Wednesday on an indictment returned following a trial in which it was admitted by stipulation that they were active in sending men back to England with funds supplied by A. Carnegie Ross, British consul here. It was claimed as a defense that these men were not hired for military service. Notice of appeal was given.

POLISH PROBLEM
AGAIN TO FRONTTeutonic Diplomats Are Discussing
Ultimate Fate of Unhappy People.

FRICTION ALREADY EVIDENT

They Give No Thought to
Chance That Russia May Retake It.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
BERLIN, October 30.—German and Austrian statesmen are busy disposing of the skin of the bear that has not yet been killed. As if all hope had been given up by Russia of ever recovering the occupied provinces, the diplomats of the two Teutonic empires are discussing what is to be the ultimate fate of Poland.

To consent to restore Poland to Russia is looked upon as entirely out of the question, no matter what Russia might have to offer in return.

The simplest solution, evidently, would be the creation of a free and independent kingdom of Poland, in harmony with the many words of sympathy with the noble Polish nation uttered in Germany and Austria from the very beginning of the war, but it seems quite apparent that this solution does not appeal to either of the central empires.

In governing political circles in both countries a strong fear is felt that an independent Poland created from the provinces of Russian Poland might easily become an inconvenience to both empires, neither of which feels the slightest inclination to part with the provinces of old Poland, possessed by them at the beginning of this war. It is considered quite certain, however, that one of the first aspirations of that kingdom of Poland would be a union of all Poles.

OUTLINES SOLUTION

OF POLISH PROBLEM

From this point of view, the Hungarian statesman, Count Julius Andrássy, outlined a solution of the Polish question, the gist of which is that Russian Poland is to become united with Austria-Hungary.

Any such scheme, however, whereby Russian Poland, together with the part of Galicia where the Polish language predominates, is to be made into an "organism with the rights of a state," whatever this phrase means. This "organism" is to have a Legislature of its own, looking after its local interests, but it shall be permitted to send only a small delegation to the Austrian Council of Empire to avoid the predominance there of the Slav elements over the German.

The German press has given Andrássy's scheme a very frigid reception. It sees little reason to wax enthusiastic over a plan which adds Poland to the Hapsburg domains, and it openly doubts the small delegation to the Austrian Council of Empire to avoid the predominance there of the Slav elements over the German.

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UNSHAKABLE FAITH

BEGINS TO DISAPPEAR

The unshakable faith of the German nation in its ability to conquer, is beginning to disappear. The disagreements between the Kaiser and Von Hindenburg are no longer a secret. The public knows that months ago the Kaiser's chief of staff, General Falkenhayn, was told by the Kaiser that Russia could never be crushed, and the Kaiser is quite openly blamed for not having made at least an attempt to come to some arrangement with Russia at a time when the interior political situation in Russia appeared desperate, because the nation was deeply convinced that it had once more been betrayed by a corrupt and utterly useless bureaucracy.

The Kaiser let the opportune moment slip by promptly, people here say, by a mad desire to emulate the great Napoleon. The (Czar took his people into his confidence, and the remarkable recovery of Russian strength followed. Hindenburg, the blunt provincial soldier, had been right, and showed a clearer insight into the soul of the Russian nation than the Kaiser.

FIRE IN ALABAMA TOWN

Ten of Principal Buildings of Columbian Destroyed, Causing Loss
of \$150,000.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., October 30.—Ten of the principal buildings of this city, a town of 1,000 population, and county seat of Shelby County, were destroyed by fire this morning at a loss not less than \$150,000.

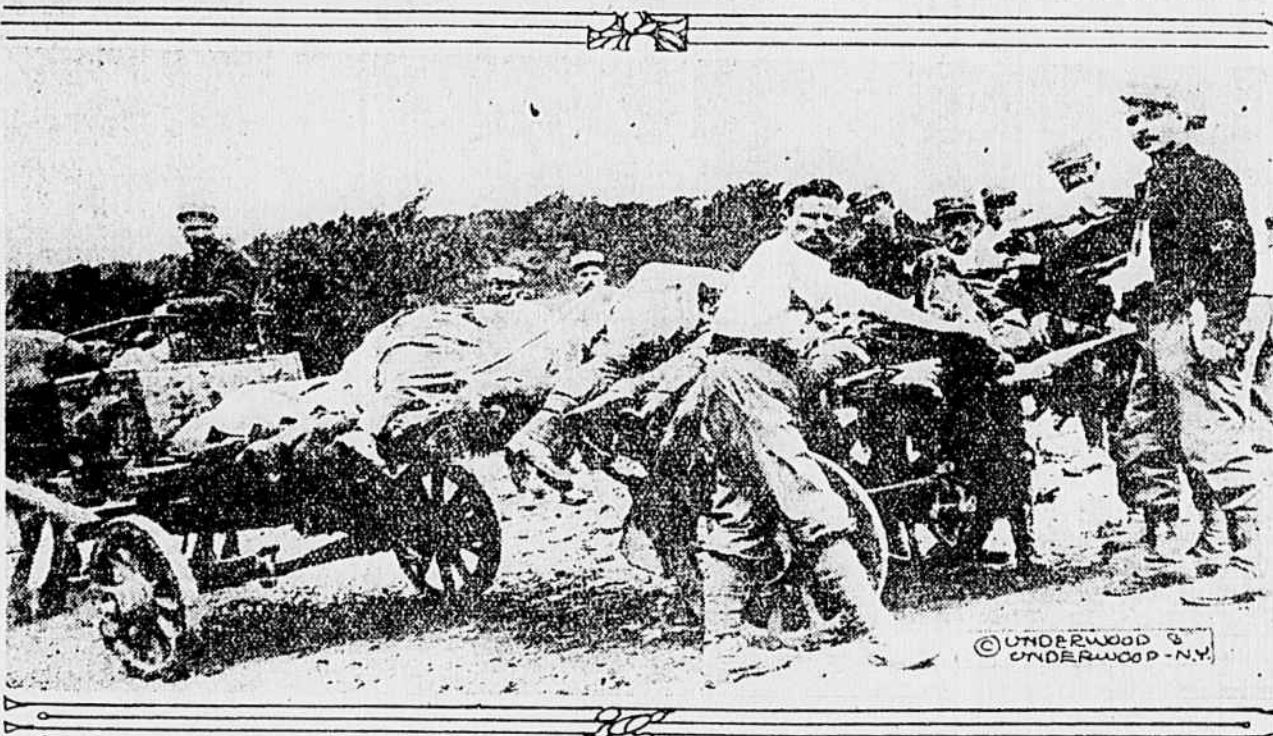
The burned buildings include the Masonic Building, City Hall and the jail. The biggest portion of merchandise in stores in the fire had been removed before the flames reached them. A bucket brigade a mile long got the fire under control after it had burned three houses.

FIRE LOSS OF \$350,000

Stores of Peppercell Manufacturing
Company, of Hildeford, Me.,
Partly Destroyed.

BIDDEFORD, ME., October 30.—A loss estimated at approximately \$350,000 was caused by fire which swept through half of the large stores of the Peppercell Manufacturing Company early today, destroying several thousand bales of raw cotton and much of the finished product. One fireman was badly hurt by falling from a ladder.

DEAD PAY THE FREIGHT



Carting French and German soldiers to their graves.

BLAME FOR HIS CAPTURE
PUT ON FAULTY COMPASSFamous German Aviator, Moissi,
Guides Aeroplane Into Enemy's
Hands.

HE COMES DOWN IN CALAIS

Flying Through Clouds, French Sea-
port Is Mistaken for Zebrugge.
Pitiful Picture of Prisoners Suffering
in Siberian Camps.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
BERLIN, October 30.—Alexander Moissi, one of the most famous aviators of Germany, has been captured by the French. He served as a lieutenant of the aviation corps on the western front and disappeared four weeks ago with his aeroplane. At that time it was thought he had been killed, but his wife, who mourned him as dead, has now received the following letter from him:

"I am a prisoner of war, and the thought that I will have to stay inactive to the end of the war makes me unhappy and melancholy. You are, of course, anxious to know how I was captured. I had no battle with enemy aviators, and have only a faulty compass to blame for my misfortune."

"With Lieutenant Peterson as my pilot, I arose at 6 o'clock in the morning to reconnoiter along the coast of the English Channel. The weather was beautiful and the air clearer than I had ever found it before. We rose to a height of 10,000 feet. Suddenly we found ourselves surrounded by clouds and the earth disappeared."

"We now had to fly by the compass, but it seems that this instrument was badly out of order. When we got out of the clouds we saw the sea and a little to our right we discovered a fortified place. From the canal and other landmarks I concluded that the town was Zebrugge, and I decided to land. A moment later we heard shots, and when we reached the ground we found ourselves surrounded by British soldiers, who dragged us from our machine and treated us rather roughly. We were in Calais."

PRISONER DRAWS PICTURE

PICTURE OF SUFFERINGS

Lieutenant Gustav Gerner of Ruhlben, a German infantry officer, who was captured by the Russians in Poland, in a letter to his mother, draws a pitiful picture of the sufferings of himself and his comrades.

"We are almost reduced to starvation," the lieutenant writes from Omsk, in Siberia. "As I stated in one of my former letters, all captured officers have to buy their own food. When we were brought here we received 50 rubles a month, our pay in the German army, in Russian money. With this amount we could live, although everything is very dear, but now we are paid only 25 rubles a month."

"In July we were informed that the German army administration had reduced the pay of lieutenants to 60 marks a month, and that in the future we would have to get along with this amount. We tried to explain that our comrades in the field are not only receiving their board from the commissary department, but also have an extra war allowance of 10 marks a day."

"The commander of our camp listened to our protest, but later that he could do nothing for us, as he had his orders from Petrograd. To our consternation, he informed us that he would have to deduct 11 rubles from our pay every month until the extra amount we had received was made up. Last month we each got 17 rubles."

"It is absolutely impossible to live on this allowance, as even with the greatest economy it can only be made to reach two weeks. I can get along for a little while, yet, as I have some money left, but many of my comrades are actually starving, and some of them will surely die if they do not get money from home."

"Our treatment here I cannot describe now, but I will have an almost unbelievable story to tell if I ever get out of here alive. So far, about 30 per cent of the men in our camp have died from their wounds or diseases. About 1,500 are sick and almost entirely without medical or any other care. Two German and seven Austrian physicians who were brought here as prisoners and worked day and night in the hospitals have been killed by contagious diseases."

ENVIALE RECORD MADE
BY YOUNG ENGLISHMANOnly Seventeen Years Old, but He
Is Now in Command of
Mounted Scouts.

IS CONSTANTLY IN BATTLE

Serving in Ranks of One of Famous
Petrograd Guard Regiments, He
Is Repeatedly Mentioned for Daring
Work on Battle Field.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
PETROGRAD, October 30.—An enviable record in the Czar's army has been made by seventeen-year-old John Wilton. This young Englishman when the war broke out secured by special permission of the Czar the right to serve in the ranks of one of the famous Petrograd Guard regiments.

Early in October of last year he joined his regiment at the front, and became one of the mounted scouts. For six months he took part in practically every big battle in which the famous corps was engaged, and these battles have been practically continuous. He was with the party of scouts which penetrated to the nearest point to Cracow, and was at one time within eight miles of the city.

Young Wilton's record was such that after six months of service he was promoted and became an ensign, strictly on the basis of merit of such nature that his activities came repeatedly to the attention of the commanding officer of his regiment. At the end of five months he was in command of the mounted scouts of the regiment, and since becoming an officer he has twice been recommended for decorations for services in the field.

His latest feat was the withdrawing, under a heavy fire, of his command of scouts, which had been ambushed by a squadron of German cavalry. The young officer conducted this operation so skillfully that he extricated his command with the loss of only one man.

FINED FOR CONSPIRACY

Former Steel Company Employees Sentenced
for Defending U. S. on
Panama Canal Orders.

PITTSBURGH, October 30.—David J. Simpson and Dennis J. Billins, former employees of the Carbon Steel Company, of Pittsburgh, were today sentenced in the Federal District Court for conspiracy to defraud the United States on Panama Canal orders. Simpson was fined \$1,000 and Billins \$500.

Simpson and Billins, with other employees of the company, were indicted for conspiring to furnish the government with inferior steel for the canal lock gates.

PEABODY MOURNS ITS DEAD

Busy Town Hushes Machinery to Pay
Tribute to Memory of
Child-Victims of School Fire.

PEABODY, MASS., October 30.—This busy manufacturing town hushed its machinery today to pay a silent tribute to the memory of the twenty-one little girls who lost their lives in the fire which destroyed the St. John's Parochial School on Thursday.

The parents of three of the children elected to have their little ones buried in private, but for the eighteen others a public mass was held at St. John's Roman Catholic Church.

All stores and factories were closed during the services.

TO SAVE MEAT SUPPLY

German Newspapers Publish Schedule
Prepared by Federal Council for
Restriction of Meat.

LONDON, October 30.—German newspapers publish the schedule prepared by the German Federal Council in pursuance of the decision to restrict consumption of meat. This schedule is as follows:

"Mondays and Thursdays—Restaurant shall offer no meat, fish, fowl or dishes cooked in lard, bacon or dripping."

"Tuesdays and Fridays—Butchers shall sell no raw or cooked meats."

"Saturdays—Pork shall not be sold."

The council has placed no restrictions on cooking of meats in homes.

WAR-LOAN RIDDLE
SOLVED BY PRESSSuccess of German Financing
Long Had Been Puzzle
to Allies.

IT IS DELIGHTFULLY SIMPLE

Government Merely Supplies Its
Money for People to
Lend.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
LONDON, October 30.—When the first news reached here of the success of the third German war loan it created a sensation. How was it possible, everybody asked, that Germany, whose financial resources were said to be exhausted, was able to raise the enormous amount of more than 12,000,000,000 marks (\$30,000,000,000)?

The riddle has been solved now, for the question has been plainly answered in the most authoritative manner by the German press. Should the German Minister of Finance, Dr. Helfferich, decide to issue a fourth war loan, it should bring in at least 2,000,000,000 marks within a very short time, for the way in which the money is raised is as delightfully simple as the methods of certain American "get-rich-quick" swindlers.

Almost on the very day when the Kaiser ordered a general mobilization throughout Germany there came into existence in the Vaterland, the so-called "Kriegs Darlehenskassen," the object of which was to supply patriotic Germans desiring to invest in war loans, but lacking ready money, with the necessary cash. Two kinds of loans were granted, smaller ones principally to people having a steady income or a regular salary, which was taken as security for loans to be repaid by installments and loans on all kinds of securities up to three-fourths of their face value.

FIRST AND SECOND LOAN

BONDS AS SECURITY

The success of the third German war loan is principally due to the fact that the "Kriegs Darlehenskassen" advanced money for the investment in it on the bonds of the first and second war loan as security.

At the start subscriptions came in very fast, and failure appeared inevitable until advertisements appeared in practically every German paper to the effect that the Kriegs Darlehenskassen was ready to advance 75 per cent of the bonds of the two previous loans, a fact which was also made known officially in the government's special organ, Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung. The subscription then immediately began to pick up, but a new difficulty presented itself because the great majority of subscribers to the previous loans had not yet received their bonds.

On September 8, therefore, Wolff's Press Agency announced that the Kriegs Darlehenskassen would advance money for the third loan on all temporary receipts for money invested in the first and second war loan. The following day the Kriegs Darlehenskassen offices were besieged by crowds of investors, and the Koelnische Zeitung demanded that they be kept open all day, though all other German banks have long closed at noon because most of their clerks were at the front.

NOT A SINGLE PENNY

ADDED TO RESOURCES

One single example will be sufficient to explain what has been done throughout Germany. The city of Munich, for instance, subscribed 100,000,000 marks to the first and 150,000,000 marks to the second war loan. Handling over the bonds and a few more securities to the Kriegs Darlehenskassen, which are state institutions, it received an amount of 200,000,000 marks to invest in the third war loan, and on the new bonds it will in time to come be able to borrow at least 150,000,000 marks to invest in a coming fourth war loan. In other words, the government, which is borrowing money, supplies investors with the money which they are to lend it. It receives money it has itself given away, thus increasing its debt without adding a single penny to its resources.

CONSCRIPTION URGED

Universal Service League Contemplates
Vigorous Campaign Through-
out Australia.

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, October 30.—A petition over the question whether the Australian Commonwealth should adopt conscription has been caused by a manifesto issued recently by the Universal Service League. The league, which has but lately been formed, has established itself in all the states of the Commonwealth and contemplates a vigorous campaign in behalf of conscription.

The league has the support of many prominent Australians in every walk of life, but the Federal Government has not thus far signified what its position is either toward the league or conscription. It is presumed that it will await action by the Imperial Government as respects compulsory military service. It is held that until England herself declares for conscription, there is no occasion for any of the overseas dominions doing so.

FRENCH URGED TO BE SILENT

Minister of War Sends Out Large
Placards of Warning to Be Placed
in Public Places.

PARIS, October 30.—The Minister of War has sent to the military governors of Paris and Lyons and the generals commanding the military districts of France large placards reading "Keep Silent, Be Careful, the Enemy Is Listening!"

It is ordered that these placards be placed in railway trains, street cars and other public places.